UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26199
30 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3260th meeting, on 30 July 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia":

"The Security Council has heard with deep concern the report from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia on the situation in and around the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia and in particular in respect of the Maslenica crossing.

"The Security Council reaffirms the presidential statement of 15 July 1993 (S/26084). Following this statement the parties reached an agreement on 15/16 July 1993 at Erdut which requires the withdrawal of Croatian armed forces and police from the area of the Maslenica Bridge by 31 July 1993 and the placing of the bridge under the exclusive control of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

"The Security Council demands that the Croatian forces withdraw forthwith in conformity with the above-mentioned agreement, and that they permit the immediate deployment of UNPROFOR. The Council also demands that the Krajina Serb forces refrain from entering the area. The Council calls for maximum restraint from all the parties, including the observance of a cease-fire.

"The Security Council warns of the serious consequences of any failure to implement the above-mentioned agreement.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26200
2 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON LIBERIA

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 813 (1993). Paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of that resolution asked me to consider, in consultation with ECOWAS, convening a meeting of the Liberian parties to recommit themselves to implementing the Yamoussoukro IV Accord, to discuss with them and ECOWAS the contribution - including military observers - which the United Nations could make to that implementation and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible.

2. This report informs the Council of developments following my last report on Liberia of 12 March 1993 (S/25402). The report focuses on the negotiations among the Liberian parties which led to the Cotonou Agreement of 25 July 1993 and on the proposed role of the United Nations in the implementation of that Agreement. Observations and recommendations in this regard are to be found in the concluding section of the report.

I. NEGOTIATIONS ON THE LIBERIAN PEACE ACCORD

A. Preparations

3. The Special Representative for Liberia returned to the region on 4 April 1993 with instructions to prepare the ground for talks between the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU), the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO). He remained in the region throughout the recent period. In early discussions, it became evident that the Liberians wished very much to meet and resolve the conflict among themselves. In repeated visits to the Liberian parties, as well as to the Heads of State of West African countries, a provisional agenda for peace talks was prepared. The agenda was designed to meet the concerns of the individual parties and was consistent with the ECOWAS Peace Plan and the Yamoussoukro IV Accord.

4. Agreement on the agenda led to a request by the parties that I convene peace talks. After considerable discussion, the parties agreed to meet at United Nations headquarters in Geneva. Talks were held there during 10-17 July, at my

invitation, on behalf of President Nicephore Soglo, current Chairman of the Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS) and Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

B The negotiations

5. The two most difficult issues in the negotiations were the composition and structure of the transitional government and the procedures for the encampment, disarmament and demobilization during the transition.

6. With respect to the structure of the transitional government, the parties agreed to establish a five-member collective executive body, the Council of State. It was also agreed that any individual who occupied a leadership position in the transitional government would not be eligible to present themselves as candidates in the elections to take place during the seven month transition period.

7. Given the level of mistrust existing between ECOMOG and the NPFL, special measures were devised to make ECOMOG acceptable to all parties in overseeing encampment, disarmament and demobilization. It was agreed that ECOMOG would be expanded to include new troops from countries not already participating in ECOMOG. These troops would be drawn from other ECOWAS countries, as well as from OAU countries outside of the West African subregion. In addition, it was proposed that United Nations military observers would monitor and verify the cease-fire as well as the implementation of the encampment, disarmament and demobilization provisions of the Agreement.

8. While some aspects of a framework settlement were agreed upon in Geneva, the difficulty and intensity of the negotiations led to the conclusion that the final agreement should be reached and a document signed by leaders of all the parties at an ECOWAS Summit meeting to be held in Cotonou on 22-24 July 1993.

II. THE COTONOU AGREEMENT

9. The Agreement was signed on 25 July 1993 in Cotonou in the presence of President Nicephore Soglo, the current Chairman of ECOWAS; the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, James O. C. Jonah, on my behalf; and Professor Canaan Banana, Eminent Person of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

10. The Agreement provides that a cease-fire and the cessation of hostilities would take effect 7 days from the date on which the Agreement was signed, that is, on 1 August 1993. ECOMOG would supervise and carry out the implementation of the Agreement, while monitoring and verification of the same would be effected by the United Nations. To ensure against any violation of the cease-fire between 1 August and the arrival of the additional ECOMOG troops and the main body of United Nations observers, the parties agreed to establish a Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee, comprising representatives of the three Liberian parties, ECOMOG and the United Nations. This body will be chaired by the United Nations. During this initial period, the United Nations has undertaken to consider dispatching thirty military observers to Liberia to participate in the work of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee.

11. On the political side, the parties agreed that there should be a single Liberian National Transitional Government which would have three branches (legislative, executive and judicial). The disposition of the Cabinet, Supreme Court, the Transitional Legislature and the Electoral Commission reflected the determination of the parties to emphasize the inclusionary character of the transitional period.

12. General and presidential elections are to take place within seven months from the signing of the Agreement. The Agreement provides details of the modalities for elections which will be supervised by a reconstituted Electoral Commission. At an earlier point, in February of 1992, when the organization of elections was under discussion, the Interim Government requested financial and technical assistance from the United Nations, as well as assistance for the despatch of international observers to observe the electoral process. Two consultants were sent to Liberia by the United Nations in May of 1992 to evaluate the availability of population data and the situation of constituency maps and to provide support to the Electoral Commission. Subsequently, the ECOWAS Summit, held at Dakar in July of 1992, invited the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to facilitate the verification and monitoring of the electoral process in Liberia by the United Nations. This request had been reiterated at previous ECOWAS meetings, but could not be met because of conditions in Liberia. The United Nations now stands ready to assist the reconstituted Electoral Commission, when it becomes operational, in the organization and conduct of free and fair elections.

13. Regarding humanitarian assistance, the Accord asks that all efforts should be made to deliver humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia, using the most direct routes and with inspection to ensure compliance with the sanctions and embargo provisions of the Agreement. The United Nations, in particular UNHCR, is requested to carry out all necessary planning and mobilization to facilitate the speedy return of refugees and their reintegration into their communities.

14. With a view of ensuring smooth and prompt implementation of the Cotonou Peace Accord, Under-Secretary-General James O. C. Jonah also signed a Memorandum of Understanding stating that the United Nations will use its best efforts to mobilize assistance for demobilizing soldiers who may have no other means of sustenance and that, in the interim period when such international donor support is being mobilized, the United Nations agrees to make use of NPFL food and medicine available in Côte d'Ivoire for NPFL's demobilizing soldiers.

III. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

15. I welcome the Agreement signed by the Liberian factions in Cotonou on 25 July 1993. While it would be less than prudent to underestimate the difficulties that will still undoubtedly be encountered, this Agreement, for which the Liberians themselves are largely responsible, offers the hope that the violent and destructive civil war which has afflicted Liberia may at long last be brought to an end.

16. In my previous report to the Security Council, I noted that there seemed to be consensus that the United Nations assume a larger role in the search for peace in Liberia. Throughout the period of the civil war, the United Nations

the struggle in Liberia. The appointment of my Special Representative, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, led to an intensification of the efforts on the part of the United Nations to promote national reconciliation in Liberia. I wish to commend Mr. Gordon-Somers for his persistence and skill in helping to create the conditions which allowed the parties to the conflict in Liberia to recognize that a return to peace was both feasible and desirable.

17. Liberia continues to represent an example of systematic and effective cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, as envisaged in Chapter VIII of the Charter. The role of the United Nations has been a supportive one. Closest contact and consultation have been maintained with ECOWAS, which will continue to play the central role in the implementation of the peace agreement. The involvement and support of the Organization of African Unity in the search for peace has also been most useful. The United Nations has been requested by ECOWAS to establish a trust fund which could be utilized to enable African countries to be able to send reinforcements to ECOMOG and to provide necessary assistance to countries already participating in ECOMOG.

18. The future role of the United Nations, while continuing to be supportive in nature, is nevertheless crucial to the effective implementation of the Liberian Peace Agreement. Accordingly, it is my intention to commence planning for the dispatch to Liberia as soon as possible of an advance team of United Nations observers referred to in paragraph 10 above. I also intend to send immediately a technical team to Liberia to draw up detailed plans for the establishment of a United Nations observer mission in that country. Once this team has completed its work, a further report, containing specific recommendations and financial implications, will be submitted to the Council.

19. The rapid expansion of humanitarian assistance activities throughout Liberia will be an essential component in establishing conditions conducive to the successful implementation of the Cotonou Peace Agreement. Arrangements are already being made to mount relief convoys utilizing supplies currently available as soon as conditions permit. In addition, a consolidated inter-agency appeal will be issued shortly outlining estimated requirements for Liberia. This appeal will cover the traditional areas of humanitarian activities and also take into account requirements for implementing specific assistance programmes for the re-insertion of displaced persons, returnees and ex-combatants; initial assistance for the demobilization of ex-combatants; and technical assistance to the elections process. It is hoped that the international community will respond promptly and generously to the needs identified.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26200*
4 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON LIBERIA

INTRODUCTION

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/48/287
S/26201
30 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Items 34, 35, 85 and 86
of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 30 July 1993 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In reference to the letter (A/47/994-S/26196) dated 29 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations, I would like to state the following:

We firmly support the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon, and we do also appreciate the brotherly relationship that exists between the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian leadership on the one hand and the Lebanese Government on the other hand.

At the same time, we adhere to our duty and right to defend the safety and well-being of Palestinian civilians, including those living in the refugee camps of Lebanon, against Israeli attack. In this regard, we recall several previous agreements on the security and safety of the Palestinian civilians in those refugee camps.

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* A/48/150.

We sympathize greatly with, and also share in, the suffering of Lebanon in the face of the recent Israeli aggression, and we do support the steps taken by the Government of Lebanon in this regard. However, we were compelled to move, after several days following the start of the Israeli aggression, and in light of the apparent lack of action, with the aim of defending Palestinian civilians through the established international machinery, in this case the Security Council, which has clear responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

We reiterate our belief that the Security Council has to consider immediately the situation and take concrete measures to bring the Israeli aggression to an end, and we call upon the Council to do so, as we did in our letters, dated 28 July 1993, to you and to the President of the Security Council.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 34, 35, 85 and 86 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/995
S/26202
30 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE
MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 30 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our recent letters concerning the large-scale Israeli assault on Lebanon, the last of which was issued as document A/47/992-S/26192, I regret to inform you that the Israeli Government has continued to implement its hostile plans today, for the sixth day in succession, in spite of repeated international appeals to halt its military operations over Lebanese territory.

Systematic and concentrated air raids and fierce artillery shelling have continued, completely destroying dozens of villages and causing half a million people to flee in the direction of Beirut and other areas to the north. It seems clear from the statements of Israeli leaders and from the tragic situation in Lebanon that the new Israeli onslaught is aimed directly at innocent civilians and is designed to create a new "fact on the ground" that places a new burden on the shoulders of the debilitated State, thwarting the Lebanese Government's efforts and plans to build up its institutions and implement its reconstruction and development plans and undermining its achievements of the past two years.

As of 29 July 1993, Israel's scorched earth policy in southern Lebanon had left more than 110 dead and thousands wounded and had caused hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of damages to buildings, property and public utilities.

The tragic bloodshed of which the Lebanese people are the victims today has increased their determination to liberate their occupied territory. It reaffirms the importance of ensuring that the Security Council fulfils its obligation to implement its resolution 425 (1978) and to end the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, which has been the root cause of the critical and explosive situation in that area for the past 15 years. It is unacceptable that Israel and its military apparatus should be allowed to pursue its arrogant

and destructive policy endlessly in southern Lebanon. The facts confirm its failure to achieve the security aims it has been proclaiming over the years. It would be more to the purpose to work for the implementation of international legitimacy, preserving Lebanon's sovereignty and providing security for the people living on both sides of the border. That would imply a withdrawal by Israel to its international frontier with Lebanon, giving the Lebanese Government the opportunity to impose its authority in the south by means of its lawful forces, in cooperation with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The following are the facts of the Israeli attacks on 28 and 29 July 1993:

- On 28 July, in the central sector of southern Lebanon, Israeli fighter aircraft and Cobra helicopters carried out scores of raids on villages in the area and on the town of Nabatiye, reducing parts of it to rubble. Napalm was used in the raids, causing widespread fires. Raids were directed against Douair, destroying homes and the mosque, Zawtar al-Charqiye, Zawtar al-Gharbiye, Haruf, Tibnine, Charqiye, whose mosque and school were destroyed, Zibdine, Kafr Sir, Maifadoun, Kafr Roumman, Choukine, Habbouch and Jibchit. This was followed by heavy artillery shelling which caused heavy damage.

- In the region of Iqlim al-Tuffah, missiles fell on the woodland and on the villages of Jarjouh and Ain Bossoir, both of which were completely destroyed, Mlita, Jabal Safi, Arabsalim, Kfar Milke, Kfar Hata, Loueize, Houmine, Mlikh and Kafr Fila.

- In the Tyre area, the raids targeted not only homes but also shelters, reducing them to debris. They were directed against the villages of Haris, Maaroub, Majdal Silm, Khirbat Silm, Qlaile, Adchit, Jouaiya, Bazouriye, Henniye, Qarie and Yatar.

The aircraft also targeted civilian cars carrying displaced persons between Chaabiye and Kafr Dounine, setting them and their passengers on fire.

Jibchit, Qaaqaaiyet al-Jisr, Braachit, Majdal Silm, Soultaniye, Haddatha, Aita al-Jabal, Qana and other villages were shelled by field artillery.

- In the Bekaa, aircraft carried out raids on the villages of Maidoun, Machghara, Ain al-Tine, Baiyade, Birket Jibour, Zillaya, Sohmor, Yohmor and Tallousse, turning their houses into rubble.

- In Sidon and its environs, the city and its outskirts were subjected to shelling by gunboats from the sea. Dozens of shells fell on the area, claiming many victims, igniting fires and causing extensive damage to property.

In many cases, it was impossible to reach the victims because of intensive bombardment. Moreover, ambulances were fired at by Israeli aircraft and helicopters.

- On 29 July 1993, the Israeli military machinery of destruction continued to attack villages in the central sector, using F-15 and F-16 aircraft and Cobra helicopters. The town of Nabatiye was specially targeted, as were the villages of Habbouch, Ghassaniye, Ansar, Maifadoun and Charqiye. Israeli

aircraft continued to pursue civilian cars carrying displaced persons, setting them on fire and causing dozens of casualties.

- In Iqlim al-Tuffah, villages were set on fire by phosphorus bombs and Jabaa, Ain Bossoir, Mlita, Kfar Milke, Kfar Hata, Kfar Fila, Houmine, Arabsalim and Ain Qana were subjected to artillery shelling and air raids.

- In the Bekaa, Israeli aircraft continued their operations against civilian homes and ambulances, causing deaths and injuries. The artillery shelling was directed against the villages of Ain al-Tine, Maidoun, Jabal al-Zahr, Sohmor, Yohmor, Loueize, Qlaiya, Baiyade, Zillaya and Libbaya.

- In the Tyre and Bent Jbail area, Israeli aircraft used napalm in shelling Chaqra. The bombing targeted a shelter housing more than 20 families in Majdal Silm, killing and wounding many. The Irish UNIFIL unit in Barich was exposed to 155-mm artillery shelling, which set fire to a number of vehicles.

Israeli raids also targeted positions of the Lebanese army in Ras al-Ain, killing one and wounding another. The shelling of the villages of Mjeidil, Arzoun, Srifa, Chaabiye, Qabrikha, Jbal al-Botm, Jouaiya, Bazouriye, Qarie, Aitit, Soultaniye, Siddiquine, Adchit and Braachit left dozens of civilians dead and wounded.

In the Sidon area, Israeli aircraft continued their raids and flights over the city and its environs. Missiles and bombs were directed against the camp of Ain al-Hilwe and villages east of Sidon and in the Naame hills. This was accompanied by shelling from Israeli gunboats.

The Israeli forces are carrying out field tests of an Israeli-made air-to-surface missile, which is fired from Cobra helicopters. It has been fired from a number of different heights and positions at civilian cars and fixed targets.

Today, 29 July 1993, there has been an increase in the ratio of civilian casualties and in the number of persons fleeing towards Beirut.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26203
2 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instance of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 25 April 1993, at 1520 hours, two Iraqi vehicles carrying 9 persons were seen moving at the geographic coordinates (GCs) of 333-444 on the map of Kouhe Tonnel, in the vicinity of no man's land south of border pillars 26/5 and 26/6.

2. On 26 April 1993, at 0830 hours, 4 Iraqi forces positioned themselves at the GCs of 45-99 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land south of border pillars 51 and 52.

3. On 26 April 1993, at 1220 hours, a white patrol vehicle with 5 passengers was seen moving at the GCs of 333-444 on the map of Kouhe Tonnel, in the vicinity of no man's land south of border pillars 26/5 and 26/6.

4. On 26 April 1993, at 1340 hours, 8 Iraqi personnel were seen at the GCs of 71-21 on the map of Chazzabeh, in no man's land north-west of border pillar 15 and south-east of border pillar 16.

5. On 27 April 1993, at 1100 hours, 5 Iraqi personnel were seen patrolling and collecting barbed wire in the Aghdagh Heights, at the GCs of 468-157 on the map of Kharratha, in no man's land north-west of Ahmadi Tower in Iran and north of border pillar 27/6.

6. On 28 April 1993, at 1800 hours, 10 armed Iraqi personnel were seen at the GCs of 465-232 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in no man's land north of border pillar 57/11 and south of border pillar 58.

7. On 28 April 1993, at 0920 hours, 5 Iraqi personnel were seen repairing the barbed wire at the GCs of 333-444 on the map of Kouhe Tonnel, in no man's land south of border pillars 26/5 and 26/6.

8. On 30 April 1993, at 0030 hours, a bullet was shot and a number of Kalashnikov volleys were fired at the GCs of 477-728 on the map of Sizdeh, south of Goneh Kabood border river.

9. On 3 May 1993, at 1700 hours, Iraqi forces positioned a Dushka gun at the GCs of 397-123 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land south of border pillar 56/1 and north-west of Darband Joogh in Iran.

10. On 9 May 1993, at 1200 hours, an Iraqi soldier from Abu Gharib sentry post in no man's land south of border pillar 39/4 fired a few bullets in the direction of an Iranian vehicle at the GCs of 648-270 and 660-270 on the map of Kani Sheikh in the area north of border pillar 39/9.

11. On 10 May 1993, at 0940 hours, 7 Iraqi soldiers were seen digging a canal at the GCs of 99850-95900 on the map of Meimeh River, in no man's land, between border pillars 24/4 and 24/5.

12. On 10 May 1993, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces positioned a Dushka gun at the GCs of 397-113 on the map of Bakhtaran, in no man's land opposite Darband Joogh in Iran and west of border pillar 55/40 and north-east of border pillar 56.

13. On 10 May 1993, at 1200 hours, Iraqi forces were disembarked from 3 IFA vehicles and a military command jeep, at the GCs of 374-069 and 405-139 on the map Khosravi, in no man's land north-west of Darband Joogh in Iran between the northern area of border pillar 56/1 and south of border pillar 57.

14. On 11 May 1993, at 1455 hours, an Iraqi tugboat was seen moving from the direction of Faw towards the mouth of the Persian Gulf in Arvand Rood.

15. On 11 May 1993, at 2100 hours, Iraqi forces fired 10 volleys at the Meimak sentry post of Iran using Greenoff guns at the GCs of 88100-14300 on the map of Halaleh, in no man's land between border pillars 25/4 and 25/5. The bullets missed the sentry post and travelled approximately 100 metres over the post.

16. On 11 May 1993, at 2300 hours, Iraqi forces shot 10 volleys towards Iranian territory using a Dushka gun at the GCs of 67500-15500 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

17. On 11 May 1993, at 1530 hours, 7 Iraqi forces, disguised in Kurdish costumes and armed with 3 Kalashnikovs and an RPG-7, were seen at the GCs of 99500-51400 on the map of Marivan, in the Kookhlad Bazaar in no man's land north of border pillar 95/1.

18. On 13 May 1993, at 0500 hours, the Iranian forces surrounded the hide-out of some anti-revolutionaries who had penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in marshlands around Meimeh River bridge. The anti-revolutionaries opened fire on the Iranian forces and martyred one and injured another Iranian soldier. During the clash, 6 anti-revolutionaries were also killed.

19. On 14 May 1993, at 1915 hours, Iraqi forces fired a 60 mm phosphorous shell at the GCs of 458-005 and 458-999 on the map of Khosravi, north of border pillars 51, 52, 53 and Chizard in Iraq. Another 60 mm phosphorous

shell hit the Iranian territory north of border pillar 51 and Chizard in Iraq, east of border pillar 52 and south-east of border pillar 53.

20. On 14 May 1993, at 1930 hours, 2 bullets hit an area 100 metres south-east of Tankab sentry post in the Iranian territory at the GCs of 99950-45900 on the map of Khosravi.

21. On 15 May 1993, at 1045 hours, an Iraqi observatory post was reactivated and the Iraqi flag was raised at the GCs of 602-324 on the map of Kani Sheikh, between south-west of Kani Sheikh sentry post and south of border pillar 40.

22. On 16 May 1993, at 0100 and 0240 hours, a number of Iraqi forces attempted to approach the Iranian observatory post in the Chamssari sentry post, at the GCs of 295-824 on the map of Nahre Anbar, in the area of Bejilieh north of border pillar 22/31. Those forces retreated after Iranian forces were alerted.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26204
2 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 11 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 5 July 1993 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the decisions adopted by the Sanctions Committee at its 95th meeting.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 5 July 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 24 June 1993 in which I set forth our view of the decisions adopted in the name of the Sanctions Committee established by Security Council resolution 661 (1991) at its 94th meeting. Having been informed of the decisions of this Committee at its 95th meeting, I have felt that the decisions adopted in the name of the Committee at this meeting require that I should address myself to you once more. With each of the Committee's meetings I feel sure, as must any fair-minded person who examines the working methods and decisions of the Committee, that it is the prior political motives and preconcerted designs against Iraq of certain States permanent members of the Security Council that govern the Committee's work and that impose upon it the use of selectivity in order to achieve the prearranged goal of reinforcing the embargo imposed on the long-suffering Iraqi people without regard for its basic needs or for its distress.

At this meeting, the representatives of the United States, Great Britain and France rejected requests that come within the purview of basic civilian humanitarian needs for the daily lives of the Iraqi people. This should give you cause to pause and review the work of the Committee in question, in the hope that you will intervene to bring an end to the biased interpretation and application of the Security Council resolutions concerning the economic embargo against Iraq being imposed by the representatives of these three countries. There follow hereunder examples of the requests rejected by the three representatives at the meeting in question.

1. The United States representative objected to the export to Iraq of 200 tons of polyester and acrylic yarn used in textile production on the grounds that it constituted an input to industry. It is, however, a civilian item that serves only the purpose for which it is imported, and there are no provisions in the Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq that prohibit the importation of inputs to civilian industry or to the textile industry.

2. The United Kingdom representative objected to the export of 300 tons of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) for a non-government hospital on the grounds that it was for the private hospitals sector. The British objection has no legal basis; hospitals, whether governmental or non-governmental, provide essential medical services to the Iraqi people as a whole. We can only interpret the British objection as having the aim of bringing about a breakdown and collapse in the health sector. As you well know, medication is not the only treatment that may save patients, particularly children, the elderly and vulnerable groups in general, and there is a whole series of essential medical needs that must be met.

3. The United Kingdom representative objected to the import of 103 rolls of galvanized steel plate by the Al-Fajr Plant for Steel Industries on the grounds that it was an input to industry. When the representative of Morocco, supported by the representative of Djibouti, drew attention to the fact that the material

was intended for the food industry and stated that the position of the Committee must accordingly be characterized by flexibility, the United States representative asserted that it was not possible to verify the identity of the end-user. This request is for materials of a service-related humanitarian character whose availability is necessary for the functioning of those food and health services regarded as key elements in the array of essential humanitarian needs of any civilized society.

4. The United Kingdom representative objected to the export of 45 crates of cable joints to a private enterprise. He justified his objection on the grounds that he was not convinced that schools and hospitals were the end-users. Rejections of this kind are arbitrary. They have the aim of blocking any request that falls within the scope of civilian humanitarian needs, and they ignore the fact that such needs are made up of an interconnected series of services, materials and items of equipment.

5. The United Kingdom representative objected to the export of 25.935 tons of concrete additives for the Al-Mamoon Company for the Production of Building Materials on the grounds that they were inputs to the construction materials industry. The representative of Morocco commented that the construction of housing was a humanitarian need and that the Committee must be flexible. As you are aware, there are no Security Council resolutions that prohibit Iraq from fabricating materials for the construction of dwellings, which are an essential humanitarian need for Iraqis. Objection to requests of such a civilian humanitarian character can only have the aim of creating substantial structural imbalances in the economic and social fabric of the Iraqi people for prearranged political goals.

6. The United Kingdom representative objected to the export of 15,000 tons of steel bars to the Ekur Trading Agency in Baghdad on the grounds that this was a multi-use item. When the representative of Morocco pointed out that the material would be used in the construction of houses, the United Kingdom representative did not alter his position.

7. The United States representative objected to the export of 66 containers of granite, for hospitals and health care centres, to a government agency in the health sector on the grounds that it is not a basic item. This is a finished item that is used for humanitarian purposes in medical institutions. If the United States representative had rid himself of his preconceived political motives, he would not have objected to this or other items that help the Iraqi people to live in a manner in keeping with the humanitarian requirements of the contemporary era.

The examples given above of refusals at the 95th meeting of the Committee to allow importation of items of a civilian humanitarian character indicate in a way that leaves no room for doubt that the embargo is intended to destroy Iraqi society by prior determination, in a calculated and organized endeavour and for motives that are incompatible with the values, customs and laws on which human society has been based in past and present times. We are unable to interpret the persistence of the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and France in rejecting so many requests without convincing grounds and without

legal support other than as a retaliatory political measure being applied by the three countries against the people of Iraq.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26205
2 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 30 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that Armenian troops, following their occupation of the city of Agdam, are continuing efforts to consolidate the positions they have seized. They have captured all the dominating heights around the city. According to reports received by the Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan, Armenian snipers and machine-gunners have also taken up positions in tall buildings in the city, including in the minarets of the Agdam mosque.

In addition to seizing control of the city, Armenian subunits are attempting to advance along roads deep inside the Azerbaijani Republic, in the direction of the towns of Barda and Agjabedi. In the evening of 29 July, a force of four tanks, two armoured vehicles and as many as 300 soldiers attacked positions of the Azerbaijani army in these areas. The attack was repulsed after a two-hour battle.

For the last three days inhabited settlements in the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan have been subjected to shelling from Armenian territory. During the night of 29 July there was sporadic firing on the village of Tatly in the Akstafa district of Azerbaijan from tanks and machine-guns in the area of the Paravakar frontier base, situated in the Berd district of Armenia.

In the light of the adoption, on 29 July 1993, of Security Council resolution 853 (1993), in which the Council "demands the immediate cessation of all hostilities and the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces involved from the district of Agdam and all other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic", I ask you to take appropriate measures to ensure compliance by the Republic of Armenia with the provisions of resolution 853 (1993).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26206
31 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 JULY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to draw your attention to the recent deterioration of the situation regarding transshipments on the Danube caused by the blockade of the river Danube at Belgrade. Austria is deeply concerned about this potentially dangerous development and its possible consequences. States strictly acting in accordance with the Security Council resolutions on sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are now confronted with acts of retortion. Those acts can only be considered as directed against the resolutions of the Security Council and as an attempt to impede their implementation. They also constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of free navigation and of the obligations under the Danube Convention.

Austria therefore requests the Security Council to take the necessary measures to bring about the lifting of this blockade of the Danube which clearly violates international law. Austria requests the Security Council to call upon the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to implement effective measures to end the blockade and to secure the free and safe navigation on the Danube.

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thomas HAJNOCZI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26207
31 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 30 July 1993 from His Excellency Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to Your Excellency about the ongoing Zionist aggression against Lebanon.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 30 July 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

The people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran are outraged by the Zionist regime's wanton use of deadly force against innocent people in Lebanon who only seek to restore territorial integrity of their homeland. The Zionist indiscriminate attacks launched on land and from air and sea against Lebanon is reminiscent of, if not worse than, the original aggression against and invasion of that country in 1982. The rampant bombardments throughout Lebanon since Sunday, 25 July, has taken a heavy toll on the people in Lebanon. Several hundred innocent civilians have been killed; hundreds of thousands have been displaced; and several hundred residential units have been wiped out. Regrettably, the Security Council and those who freely wield influence there have been outrageously and predictably taciturn in their reactions.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly condemns the Zionist entity for its aggression and barbaric attacks against the people of Lebanon. The people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran empathize with the people and Government of Lebanon and extend their political and moral support to them in their just struggle to free their land from Zionist occupation in accordance with resolution 425 (1978) of the United Nations Security Council.

The Zionist regime and its patrons have engaged in an attempt to whitewash their responsibility for the daily inhuman crimes they commit in Lebanon by pointing their fingers at every possible directions. The Zionist conspirators and their accomplices try to frame others as instigators of the recent conflict. They, in fact, seek to rewrite history in the making by distorting the fact that tragedies taking place in Lebanon are the direct consequence of the initial invasion of Lebanon and of continued occupation of its southern region and the fact that Lebanese people are only reacting to foreign occupation of their territory.

The campaign of disinformation orchestrated by Zionist quarters against the Islamic Republic of Iran, of which the recent baseless and engineered propaganda about alleged Iranian role in Lebanon is a simple example, is alarming and dangerous. it is a clear illustration of the deceitful character of the hidden Zionist agenda for further aggression in the greater region. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to forewarn the international community of the repercussions of continuation of such Zionist plots and of its adventurism.

The responsibility for the savage crimes committed against the people of Lebanon and for the longstanding occupation of and aggression in that country are borne solely by the Zionist regime. The people of Lebanon have demonstrated ultimate courage and steadfastness in their struggle against foreign occupation.

They deserve the full support of the international community and the urgent, serious, and effective intervention by the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the United Nations Charter to halt the unbridled Zionist violence in Lebanon.

Dr. Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Foreign Minister of the
Islamic Republic of Iran

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26208
1 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 26 June 1993, at 2245 hours, two Iraqi war-planes penetrated the airspace of west Azarbaijan province in the south, flew over Passveh garrison in Piranshahr city and then returned to Iraq following the same direction. On the same day, at 2326 hours, another Iraqi war-plane was seen on the same route.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/26209
1 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a note verbale with an attachment dated 17 June 1993, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan, to be forwarded to the United States Department of State, on the violation of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the forces of the United States of America in the Persian Gulf region.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note verbale dated 17 June 1993 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C. addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan and has the honour to forward the attached message, in two copies - the original text and an unofficial translation received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of its response.

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Republic of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf created a nuisance for aircraft and helicopters patrolling the Iranian sea on the following dates and at the times stated:

1. On 28 January 1993, at 1238 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2810 and E5045 gave a warning to an Iranian helicopter whose position was N2820 and E5025.

2. On 2 February 1993, at 1312 hours, a United States warship 30 miles south-west of Khark Island gave a warning to an Iranian helicopter which was en route from Khark to Frouzan Platform and prevented the helicopter from performing its duty.

3. On 2 February 1993, at 1305 hours, a United States warship gave a warning to and prevented an Iranian oil company helicopter, whose position was N5000 and E2900 and which was flying from Khark Island to Frouzan Oil Platform, from continuing its flight.

4. On 8 February 1993, at 1018 hours, a United States warship gave a warning to an Iranian helicopter whose position was N2810 and E5010.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such illegal actions by the Government of the United States of America.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26210
1 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JULY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 28 July 1993 from H.E. Vladislav Jovanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, in reference to the letter dated 20 July 1993 addressed to the President of the Council by Mme. Margaretha af Ugglas, Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Council.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Further to the letter addressed to you by Mme. Margaretha af Ugglas, Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Council on 20 July 1993, informing you of the cessation of the work of the CSCE missions of long duration in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I want to inform you of the following. Although the representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were unjustly suspended from the work of CSCE meetings by the decision taken at the thirteenth meeting of the CSCE Committee of Senior Officials held on 8 July 1992, the Government of my country continued to fulfil its CSCE commitments, playing host to a number of visits by CSCE missions and complying with all CSCE principles and standards. Despite the discriminatory position imposed on Yugoslavia by the suspension decision, the Yugoslav Government accepted the CSCE missions of long duration, demonstrating thus its readiness to cooperate with CSCE.

It was our rightful hope and demand that, on their part, the competent CSCE bodies would respect our cooperative and consistent attitude and re-examine their suspension decision, thus enabling the representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate again in CSCE activities. Unfortunately, despite our cooperative attitude, the Yugoslav representatives continue to be denied the right to participate in any activity of CSCE, even the right to participate in discussions and provide information about questions related to the Yugoslav crisis. It is absolutely necessary to overcome this state of affairs soon and treat the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a sovereign State and an equal partner. We cannot be given endless new demands and always set new conditions to be fulfilled without normal participation by us in the decision-making process.

I take this opportunity to inform you that the Yugoslav side has been ready to and interested in continuing cooperation with CSCE on an equal footing, as we have stated on numerous occasions. The Yugoslav Government therefore considers that there is no reason for the discriminatory treatment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia within CSCE and that the suspension decision should be lifted. In this context we have proposed a dialogue with competent CSCE bodies on questions related to the normalization of relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and CSCE and our reintegration in all CSCE activities. Such an offer for cooperation was also made during the recent talks between a high-ranking representative of the Yugoslav Government with the representatives of the CSCE "Troika" on 9 July 1993 in Stockholm. We are very interested in the continuation of this dialogue and we expect that representatives of the CSCE "Troika" will visit Belgrade for further talks. Continued isolation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from CSCE activities is not conducive to the continuation of cooperation and the extension of the present status of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not in anybody's interest.

As to the question of the continued acceptance of the CSCE missions of long duration by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, let me point out once again that the Yugoslav Government is willing and ready to continue to cooperate with CSCE, but only as an equal partner. Regulating our status and enabling our representatives to participate again in CSCE activities would, in my opinion, be mutually beneficial. Normalization of cooperation between the Federal Republic

of Yugoslavia and CSCE would certainly facilitate the acceptance of the CSCE missions of long duration in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in future.

I would like to assure the members of the Security Council that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is ready and willing to continue to cooperate with CSCE and its various missions. We are the ones that are unjustly prevented from participating in CSCE, and it would be unjust and unfair to imply that we are the ones to be blamed for a non-cooperative attitude.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26211
1 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Acting upon the instructions of my Government, I would like once again to draw your attention to the tragic situation in central Bosnia, where an offensive by Muslim forces continues at the expense of the civilian Croatian population. Thousands of Croats have been ethnically cleansed from that area, and almost 200,000 of them are surrounded by Muslim or Serbian forces in several small enclaves. A United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) report from the field dated 29 July 1993 stated: "Bosnian Army forces are reported to be advancing south, pushing back Croat forces".

I must remind you that the Republic of Croatia, in two letters addressed to the Security Council (S/25920 and S/26146), raised the question of the aforementioned problem and called for an emergency meeting of the Security Council. Unfortunately, the Security Council has so far not taken appropriate measures that would suffice to stop the attacks against Croats in central Bosnia. I therefore repeat the call for an emergency meeting of the Security Council, in the sincere hope that it will benefit all the endangered people on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Considering that thousands of innocent lives in central Bosnia are in serious jeopardy, my Government urges the Security Council to proclaim safe-area status for the following areas: Bugojno; Jablanica; Prozor; Kresevo-Kiseljak-Fojnica; Novi Travnik-Vitez-Busovaca; and Vares. Placing these areas under United Nations protection is essential for preventing a human disaster and establishing firm peace in the entire region.

The Republic of Croatia is ready to provide its full support to UNPROFOR in the noble task that it is undertaking in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, Croatia will continue to do all it can to allow for the uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian aid in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to repress all kinds of extremism that are threatening the security of the peace forces and undermining the efforts for peaceful settlement of the crisis. I want to emphasize that Croatia favours all measures aimed at effective protection of UNPROFOR personnel, and accordingly will support appropriate decisions made by the United Nations Secretariat and the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26212
1 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 30 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi national airspace for purposes of provocation, reconnaissance and the dropping of heat flares during the period 13 to 19 July 1993.

13 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 57 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 11,000 metres, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Jabayish, Halibah, Busayyah, Amarah, Rifa'i, Nasiriyah and Artawi.

At 1400 hours on 13 July 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres penetrated Iraqi airspace over Amarah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah and Shatrah. It left at 1550 hours in the direction of Saudi airspace.

At 2303 hours on 13 July 1993, a hostile formation dropped red heat flares on the Amghar border area.

14 July 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile activity was reported in the northern region on 15 July 1993.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah and Busayyah.

15 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 42 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar, Zakho, Dukan and Amadiyah.

At 1146 hours on 15 July 1993, a hostile United States two-aircraft formation flying at a speed of 720 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 300 metres penetrated Iraqi airspace in the Bayjura area of Mosul.

At 1900 hours on 15 July 1993, aggressor aircraft dropped six heat flares on the Fayidah area in the Dohuk Governorate.

(b) Southern region: 62 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Amarah, Salman, Artawi, Jalibah and Busayyah.

16 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil and Dohuk.

(b) Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Salman, Lasaf, Busayyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi and Qurnah.

17 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 26 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 8,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Zakho, Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 72 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah and Busayyah.

18 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 25 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Rawanduz and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 77 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah, Basra, Ushbayjah and Qurnah.

19 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 40 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Dukan, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 52 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Salman, Suq al-Shuyukh, Artawi and Lasaf.

At 1245 hours on 19 July 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres penetrated Iraqi airspace over Amarah, Basra, Khidr, Nasiriyah, Shinafiyah, Hamzah and Samawah. It left at 1505 hours in the direction of Saudi airspace.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26213
1 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 30 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 20 to 26 July 1993, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraq airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation.

20 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 2 sorties, flown at a speed of 700 km/h and at an altitude of 8,000 m, centred on Jalibah and Busayyah.

21 July 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was recorded in the northern region on 21 July 1993.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 8,000-10,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Salman, Artawi, Basra and Busayyah.

22 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-10,000 m, centred on Basra, Artawi, Jalibah, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Lasaf and Qal'at Salih.

23 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 49 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Artawi and Busayyah.

- At 1320 hours on 23 July 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, overflying Basra, Nasiriyah, Qurnah and the area south of Diwaniyah at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m. It departed at 1530 hours, proceeding from the Busayyah area in the direction of Saudi Arabian airspace.

24 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-6,500 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 50 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, the area south of Diwaniyah, Jalibah, Qurnah and Busayyah.

25 July 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was recorded in the northern region on 25 July 1993.

(b) Southern region: 56 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Basra, Samawah, Amarah, Salman, Artawi, Lasaf and Ushbayjah.

26 July 1993

(a) Northern region: 34 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 58 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,500 m, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

- At 1258 hours on 26 July 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, overflying Qurnah, Basra, Nasiriyah, the area south of Diwaniyah, Qal'at Salih, the area south of Najaf and Samawah. It departed at 1505 hours, proceeding from the Ansab area in the direction of Saudi Arabian airspace.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/26214
1 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letters, the most recent being No. 1/6/363 of 27 July 1993, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 19 to 25 July 1993, the Iranian armed forces carried out the following acts of aggression against the northern region of Iraq:

1. Last week, some localities in the Qal'at Dizah basin and the Panjwin area were subjected to intermittent random artillery bombardment, the latest such attack being on 20 July 1993, when the villages of Sayyid Ahmadan, Shiyuzah and Kuwaytan and the area north-east of Qal'at Dizah were subjected to shelling which set on fire four houses and injured two inhabitants in the above-mentioned villages.

2. On the night of 19/20 July 1993, an Iranian force estimated at two infantry brigades, with artillery support, entered the Kanaru border area north of Choarta and the Sirku area east of Choarta.

3. On 22 July 1993, another Iranian force entered the Panjwin area and established bases at Kani Mangah west of Panjwin.

4. On 22 July 1993, Iranian aircraft conducted raids on the Nawtaq area west of Darbandikhan and the Zirgöz area on the Sulaymaniyah road.

5. On 24 July 1993, the Qal'at Dizah basin was again subjected to intermittent random shelling.

6. On the night of 24/25 July 1993, the Nawtaq area was shelled also.

7. On 24 and 25 July 1993, the Anah border area north of Choarta was shelled.

8. On 25 July 1993, an Iranian force estimated at 200 armed men entered the Kaolan border area near Panjwin and opened fire on the population of the villages in the area, causing the death of one inhabitant.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq protests in the strongest terms against these fresh Iranian acts of aggression, which constitute a flagrant violation of Iraq's sovereignty and blatant intervention in its internal affairs, and it condemns the Iranian regime's persistent violation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

The Government of the Republic of Iraq requests your intervention to prevent the Iranian side from repeating such acts of aggression, which are contrary to the norms of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and it reserves its full right to respond by using appropriate means in order to safeguard Iraq's rights and legitimate interests.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/26215
1 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 8 June 1993, at 1700 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated into the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates (GCs) of 108-128 on the map of Sarni and planted two mines in the area. As a result of the explosions of those mines, 1 civilian and 5 military personnel were martyred and 20 other people injured.

2. On 8 June 1993, 25 anti-revolutionaries, armed with light and heavy arms, crossed the international border around Dinaran village at the GCs of 40-85 on the map of Sardasht, south-west of Zinosheikhi, east of Kouhe Talesh and border pillars 103 and 104 and south-east of Kouhe Noori. On the same day, 15 anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border around Sevatal village at the GCs of 37-94 on the map of Sardasht, north-east of Kouhe Laklak and south of Kouhe Hinal, between north and south-east of border pillars 106/1 and 107. Those elements engaged in a campaign of intimidation, harassment and display of violence against ordinary Iranian citizens before returning to Iraq.

3. On 9 June 1993, anti-revolutionary elements penetrating into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran positioned a bomb around Shor-e-Shirin, which was located and defused by Iranian forces before explosion.

4. On 10 June 1993, at 0030 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the GCs of 30-92 on the map of Saleh Abad, north-east of border pillar 34/8 and Kouhe Koolak and east of Tang-e-Tarikeh, fired upon Iranian forces and then fled back into Iraq.

5. On 10 June 1993, at 0300 hours, a handmade bomb was planted in a gas station in Paveh City by anti-revolutionaries who had penetrated into the Islamic Republic of Iran. The bomb was defused by Iranian forces.

6. On 11 June 1993, at 0200 hours, anti-revolutionaries penetrating into the Islamic Republic of Iran planted a sonic bomb behind the mosque of Mahabad City. The bomb was later found and defused.

7. On 11 June 1993, at 0350 hours, anti-revolutionary elements clashed with Iranian forces in the northern Naftshahr region near the Ma'asoomi sentry post, during which one of them was killed and the others fled back into Iraq.

8. On 11 June 1993, anti-revolutionary elements penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran and planted seven bombs in Minoo Island at the GCs of 48-13 and 30-21. Four of those bombs exploded, resulting in the injury of two inhabitants of the island. The other three bombs were found and defused.

9. On 13 June 1993, at 2330 hours, anti-revolutionary elements entered the no man's land in Meimak Heights at the GCs of 84-21 on the map of Halaleh, west of border pillar 35/9 and south of border pillars 35/10 and 35/11, and fired upon the sentry posts from several directions, using RPG-7 and machine guns. Faced with Iranian resistance, those elements finally fled back into Iraq after an hour. The marks of the impacts of the bullets against the outside walls of the south Halaleh sentry post are visible.

All these anti-revolutionary incursions, which have resulted in loss of lives and material damage, were made possible by the support and encouragement of Iraq, which will ultimately be held responsible.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26216
1 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, referring to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993 concerning the embargo against Haiti, has the honour to inform him that the Government of Turkey has taken all the necessary measures to implement the provisions of the resolution.

93-43253 (E) 030893

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26217
1 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the following.

In connection with the adoption of Security Council resolution 841 (1993), the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, on 17 June 1993, adopted decision 552 concerning measures regarding implementation of its relevant provisions.

In accordance with that decision, the Ministries and authorities of Ukraine, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, the regional, Kiev and Sevastopol city administrations, enterprises, associations, organizations and agencies which deal with air and sea transportation, supply of oil and oil products, financial transactions, sale of armaments and related matériel of all types, as well as spare parts, are instructed to ensure the implementation of the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 841 (1993) and to take the necessary measures to keep to the minimum possible losses to Ukraine in this regard.

The decision also requires the above-mentioned institutions to make available to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine necessary information concerning implementation of the said resolution.

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations requests that this note be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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GENERAL

S/26218
1 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993), has the honour to provide him with the following information:

1. The embargo on the sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Haiti became automatically enforceable in Italy through the adoption on 24 June 1993 of regulation No. 93/1608 of the Council of the European Communities.

2. As regards weapons, ammunitions and related matériel, no further measures have been taken, since the provisions of Security Council resolution 841 (1993) are already covered by Italian Law No. 185/90 which bans the export of weapons to countries under United Nations embargo or which are held responsible for ascertained violations of human rights.

3. The freezing of the funds owned or controlled by those indicated in Security Council resolution 841 (1993) has been implemented by Decree No. 240 of the Government of Italy, which entered into force on 19 July 1993. The decree also establishes the administrative penalties for violating the prohibitions set forth in the decree itself and in regulation No. 93/1608 of the Council of the European Communities. A copy of the Italian legislation concerned will be forwarded shortly.

93-43282 (E) 030893

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26219
1 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 28 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to Security Council resolution 841 (1993) on Haiti, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following measures that Singapore has taken to implement the resolution:

(a) The Control of Imports and Exports Act (Chapter 56) - Prohibition of Exports (Haiti) Order;

(b) Marine Circular to Shipowners No. 10 of 1993 dated 1 July 1993;

(c) Monetary Authority of Singapore Circular No. BFIG 9/93 dated 28 July 1993;

(d) Monetary Authority of Singapore Circular No. BFIG 10/93 dated 28 July 1993;

(e) The Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore has notified the national airline carriers and relevant aviation companies to comply with the Security Council resolution.

Copies of the directives and circulars referred to in items (a) to (d) are attached.*

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* Copies of the directives and circulars are available for consultation in the office of the Security Council secretariat, room S-3545.

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GENERAL

S/26220
2 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I would like to draw your attention to the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Mate Granic, addressed to you on 18 June 1993 (S/25973) concerning the separation of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) into three independent mandates, one for the Republic of Croatia, a second for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a third for the Republic of Macedonia.

My Government still considers the above proposal and the arguments contained in the letter to be fully viable and, in the spirit of your recent meeting with Dr. Granic, I have the honour to propose that the initial steps in the process of separation could be the following:

1. Giving a new name to the operation in Croatia, from which it would be prima facie evident that the peace-keeping force is located on the territory of the Republic of Croatia;

2. Separating the civilian sector of the so-far unified operation by creating an independent office for fulfilling the civilian tasks of the peace-keeping operation, including the Head of Civilian Affairs, that would have the authority and responsibility only for the territory of Croatia;

3. In further reviews of revisions of the mandate of the peace-keeping force in Croatia, having the relevant resolutions or statements of the Security Council, as well as all the documents of the Secretariat, reflect the fact that the mandate in Croatia is per se separate, and that the documents deal with this mandate only, and do not include the mandates in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Macedonia;

4. Signing the Status of Force Agreement between the United Nations and the Croatian Government that would be in effect for the territory of the Republic of Croatia within its international borders.

It is the strong belief of my Government that these first steps would facilitate the mandate of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia. We have a full understanding of the financial and operational difficulties which the UNPROFOR

operation is facing. In this regard, Croatia is ready to cooperate with the United Nations, but I must once again emphasize the political and legal importance of the above measures.

I would ask for your kind assistance in having this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/47/996
S/26221
2 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 2 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

It is regrettable that the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in his letter (A/48/287-S/26201) dated 30 July 1993, saw fit once more to interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon by reiterating his demand that the Security Council consider immediately the situation resulting from the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The Palestinian civilians, who live in the refugee camps and were subjected along with Lebanese civilians to Israel's savage and brutal attack, reside on Lebanese national soil. Their presence in Lebanon and the regulation of their livelihood, including their safety and protection fall strictly within the jurisdiction of Lebanese law.

It is an accepted maxim of international law that every sovereign nation has the power, as is inherent in sovereignty and essential to self-preservation, to protect and safeguard the well-being of its citizens and all others who live on its territory.

Consequently, we reiterate the position of the Government of Lebanon that the matter of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and the convening of the Security Council to deal with it, remains the exclusive right of Lebanon because it falls totally within its jurisdiction and sovereignty.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-43276 (E) 020893

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GENERAL

S/26222
2 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the Appeal by the Chairman of the Parliament, Head of State of the Republic of Georgia, His Excellency Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze dated 28 July 1993.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for this letter, as well as the attached Appeal, to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter P. CHKHEIDZE
Permanent Representative
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary

Annex

Appeal dated 28 July 1993 by the Chairman of the Parliament, Head of State of the Republic of Georgia

The agreement on cease-fire in Abkhazia has been signed. At noon today the cannons will fall silent. This is the third attempt to put an end to the fratricidal war. The first two were foiled and it cost the Georgian and the Abkhaz peoples a great deal. I hope that the third attempt will be the last one and peace will finally prevail in our common land.

For this to happen each participant of the peace process - the leaders on both sides, those who conduct actual monitoring, the military observers and the blue helmets - should display highest sense of responsibility.

Each soldier, whichever side he may have been fighting for, will now need greater courage than at the battlefield - the courage to establish peace.

It takes courage and patience, tolerance and magnanimity of our citizens - Georgians, Abkhazs, Armenians, Russians and Greeks, who have immensely suffered as a result of this war. It is hard to call for forgiveness when the wounds are still sore, but without it nothing can stop the bloodshed.

I request the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, the Security Council and the leaders of these States that have been asked to send military observers and peace-keeping contingents, to settle these matters in the shortest possible time. The United Nations has a chance to prove again its reputation as the chief peacemaking power on the planet, and this opportunity should not be wasted.

The President of Russia has welcomed the determination of the sides to stop hostilities. I should like to believe that this agreement will be a turning point in the relations of Georgia and Russia and thus will open up the way for the signing of the Georgian-Russian documents, which in their turn will help restore stability in the Caucasus and the Black Sea region.

We want to live in peace and harmony with the peoples of Caucasus and the Black Sea area, and we are telling them: "The Caucasian mountain range does not divide, it rather unites us".

Our common responsibility for peace in Abkhazia requires that we should be highly vigilant. The agreement just signed has many enemies, and they do not conceal their intentions. This document was difficult to develop and even more difficult to sign. I have assumed the onus of responsibility, too heavy for one man, but, after all, it is not my fate that matters, at stake are the fates of the peoples I hold dear, the only ones capable of stopping the war.

May good will prevail!

Eduard Shevardnadze

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GENERAL

S/26223
2 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JULY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to refer to Security Council resolutions 836 and 844 (1993) and my report S/25939 of 14 June 1993.

Since the adoption of resolution 836 on 4 June 1993, I have received a number of offers in terms of both troops and equipment for the implementation of the resolution.

I have carefully considered the offers made, and, taking into account operational criteria, readiness for deployment and type of specialized skills and services needed, I have decided to pursue the offers made by France, Jordan, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Pakistan. Moreover, talks are continuing with some of the Nordic countries on their possible participation. It is my hope that these talks will come to a speedy conclusion.

As you know, France, Jordan and the Netherlands are already contributing troops to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). Subject to the concurrence of the Council, I shall inform Malaysia and Pakistan that their offers have been accepted.

The offers mentioned above together with a possible Nordic contribution would be sufficient to meet the additional requirement of 7,600 troops authorized by the Council in its resolution 844 (1993). It should be noted, however, that I am in the process of finalizing agreements with a number of other countries with regard to some of the more specialized units mentioned in my report. I shall inform the Council of these additional contributions as soon as confirmation has been obtained.

I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my appreciation to those countries whose generous offers could not be considered in this instance.

With respect to the use of air power referred to in paragraph 10 of resolution 836 (1993), I have been informed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that aircraft of its Member States are operational and deployed. The related arrangements on the ground are progressing rapidly and will be finalized in the very near future.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

93-43330 (E) 020893

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GENERAL

S/26224
2 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council have considered your letter of 29 July (S/26223) concerning the implementation of resolutions 836 (1993) and 844 (1993). They note the information contained in the letter, and agree with the proposal contained therein.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
President of the Security Council

93-43336 (E) 020893

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26225
2 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 JULY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).

I had reported to the Security Council that I was consulting Governments about the replacement of the Finnish infantry battalion, which will be withdrawn by the end of the year (S/25809, para. 4). I have now accepted Poland's offer to provide the battalion. At the same time, the Polish logistic unit will be withdrawn and logistic support will be consolidated in the hands of the Canadian logistic unit, which will be slightly strengthened. Some logistic tasks will be assumed by the infantry battalions themselves. These changes will be made over the next several months in connection with the rotation of contingents.

UNDOF will thus comprise infantry battalions from Austria and Poland and a logistic unit from Canada. In addition, the military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) will assist UNDOF as before. UNTSO's observers come from 19 countries.

I should be grateful if you would convey this information to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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GENERAL

S/26226
2 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JULY 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council have considered your letter of 30 July (S/26225) concerning the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). They note the information contained in it.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
President of the
Security Council

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26226*
5 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council have considered your letter of 30 July (S/26225) concerning the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). They note the information contained in it.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
President of the
Security Council

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

93-43688 (E) 050893

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